

**BLACK OUT**  
LONDON 6.29 p.m.—7.30 a.m.  
PLYMOUTH 6.47 p.m.—8.12 a.m.  
BIRMINGHAM 6.31 p.m.—8.8 a.m.  
(Supplied by Automobile Association)

**Cadbury**  
MEANS  
QUALITY

No. 3197 — 62nd Year  
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1943

**OVER 3,000,000 CERTIFIED SALE**

**LATE LONDON EDITION**

**2d.**

**Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper**

**Treasure your HP SAUCE**

**LATE LONDON EDITION**

**2d.**

**GERMANS RECAPTURE KEY RIDGE:**

**THREE DAYS' FIGHT TO PROTECT ROMMEL'S FLANK**

# The Red Army Sweeps Westward Towards The River Dnieper: Rostov Being Battered

## CAUCASUS TRAP CLOSED: Armies Spar For Mide Towns Fall

### Armies Spar For Tunisia Battle

**Benes Praises Red Army, Says—**

**"NAZI DEFEAT IS SETTLED"**

RED Army victories at Stalingrad and in the Caucasus have been in the opinion of Dr. Benes, President of Czechoslovakia, the decisive battles of the present war and have definitely settled the defeat of the Nazis and fascists who fell upon the Soviet Union.

Dr. Benes expressed this view in a telegram to M. Stalin, congratulating him on the Soviet victories.

The telegram was sent to mark the entry into the Russian front line of a Czech military unit, which, stated Dr. Benes, "by its participation in the struggle by the side of the splendid Soviet armies symbolized the will of the Czechoslovak people to fight for the restoration of the freedom of their republic."

**The Shroud Huns Did Not Weave**

BERLIN wrote a shroud for every country and nation. For three years the world has seen pictures of German soldiers posing for the camera with self-satisfied smirks in front of rows of gallows and piles of corpses of persons shot.

The so-called Hitler beast makes a child as naturally as one makes a glass of water. Now German soldiers have been reported harmless. They will never shoot any more. They will never shoot any more.

The German debacle at Stalingrad is a cause for rejoicing in Germany but a cause for mourning in Europe and for humanity.

Millions of people in the world are mourning in Germany over the loss of their lives and the destruction of their homes.

Pravda (Moscow) yesterday on Germany's mourning for Stalin (grid).

**HITLER WARNS HIS GENERALS**

Moscow, Saturday.

Hitler has issued secret orders to his army commanders that they display of hostility by army commanders (Black Guard) and ministers is to be suppressed by immediate action. According to reports received by the Soviet News Agency today.—Reuter.

**Churchill: The Axis Still Guessing**

BERLIN Radio, still guessing at the whereabouts of Mr. Churchill, yesterday put out an official denial by the Spanish Foreign Ministry that the Premier was to meet General Franco.

Latest Axis "news" is that Mr. Churchill is in Gibraltar on his return to London.

The only authentic information, however, came yesterday from Cairo. This stated that Mr. Churchill was expected to be met by the British Army at Tripoli, the latter not yet off plane for Tripoli, was described as an unimpaired destination.

STRIKING new successes by the Red Army were announced in a special Moscow communique last night—successes which brought the Russians within six miles of Rostov and resulted in the capture of Yeysk on the Kuban coast. The fall of Yeysk means that the Germans south of Rostov are now completely encircled on the land side.

The special announcement stated: "On February 6 our troops in the Ukraine as the result of fierce fighting captured the town and railway station of Lisichansk, the town and railway station of Barvenkovo, the town and railway station of Balaikya.

"SOUTH OF ROSTOV-ON-DON OUR FORCES, AFTER STUBBORN FIGHTING, CAPTURED THE TOWN AND RAILWAY CENTRE OF BATAISK. OUR FORCES SUCCESSFULLY CONTINUING TO DEVELOP THE OFFENSIVE, HAVE REACHED THE SHORES OF THE SEA OF AZOV AND CAPTURED THE TOWN AND THE PORT OF YEYSK."

YEYSK is the last Azov sea port on the Kuban coast before Rostov, 80 miles south-west of that city. Its capture means that the Germans south of Rostov are now completely encircled on the land side.

The new Russian advances in the Ukraine put them astride several key railways.

BARVENKOV is about 125 miles from the big German base at Poltava and less than 100 miles from Dnepropetrovsk. It was the scene of bitter fighting last summer, when the Germans began their breakthrough towards the south.

Less than 25 miles west of Barvenkovo is the important junction of Lysyanka, which controls the Kharkov-Crimea and the Kiev-Voroshilovgrad railways.

BATAISK, six miles from Rostov, faces the town across the Don River. It is an important junction of three railways, linking Rostov with the Caucasus, the Azov Sea and Salik.

The capture of Bataisk destroys the last railway communication. It may have had of evacuating his Caucasus forces to reinforce the Rostov garrison.

Just before the special announcement Moscow Radio stated that the position of the German forces encircled west of Voroshilov had become critical.

Casualties inflicted daily were enormous. The capture of the towns of Tim and Sary Oskol had made the position still more difficult for the Germans.

Sturmfronts were pounding the whole area, destroying railway communications. Bombardments supply columns and men.

Referring to the German retreat in the Caucasus, Vichy Radio stated a Berlin dispatch, said last night. "The German armies in the Caucasus have successfully disengaged themselves from the Soviet forces and have reached the Rostov area."

Earlier news from Moscow spoke of the German armies developing a threatening breakthrough in the Rostov area, between Rostov and Kopyansk.

They have overwhelmed the German line on the northern Donets, and were reported last night by Henry Shavers, B.U.P. correspondent in Moscow, to be sweeping the Rostov area further west, lead to the River Dnieper.

Column after column of Red Army troops were moving in on Hitler's three great bastions—Kharkov, Kursk and Novorossiysk—and under their threat, massive blows the German army is turning the threat to Rostov last night was intense. Red guns, heavy and medium, were pounding the northern fortifications to dust, and the fall of the city was regarded in Moscow as imminent.

(Continued in Back Page)

**Serbs Start Civil Disobedience**

GENERAL MIHAILOVICH, Yugoslav War Minister and leader of the patriot forces, has ordered a civil disobedience campaign throughout Central and Southern Yugoslavia, according to information which reached the Yugoslav Government in London yesterday.

The campaign has been launched to spread a continuing resistance against the occupying Axis troops.

Municipal officials have been ordered to leave their posts and go into the mountains, and the population is urged to start sabotaging the Axis lines.

The Prime Minister in the puppet Serbian Government, appointed to the people to ignore the German and Italian orders.

General Belic, German Commander-in-Chief, issued a warning that 100 Serbian citizens will be shot for every district post which the Serbs refuse to hand over to the occupying Axis troops.

The destruction of one German and one Italian submarine in the Adriatic, a British submarine in the Adriatic, reflects great credit on the Yugoslav Navy.

**Canadians Sink Two Submarines**

Ottawa, Saturday.

Canadian corvettes, operating in the Mediterranean, have destroyed two German submarines yesterday, according to reports received by the Canadian Press.

The destruction of one German and one Italian submarine in the Adriatic, a British submarine in the Adriatic, reflects great credit on the Yugoslav Navy.

**Nazi 'Reprisal' On Helpless Kin Of Dr. Benes**

Zurich, Saturday.

FRANK, Deputy Protector of Bohemia and Moravia, has officially announced that relatives of Dr. Benes, President of Czechoslovakia, now interned near Prague, are to be transferred to a concentration camp, according to reports reaching here today.

The measure is a reprisal, Frank said, for the "irresponsibility of Benes," who continues his incitement from his London hiding place.

Similar reprisals have been carried out against the relatives of M. Frantiek, Minister of Commerce.—Reuter.

**Danes Off The Air**

The Danish wireless stations went off the air shortly after 7 p.m. last night for about an hour and a half.

**EISENHOWER TO COMMAND N. AFRICA**

Allied H.Q., North Africa, Saturday.

THE creation of a North African Theatre of Operations, with Lieut.-General Eisenhower in command, was officially announced here tonight.

Previously General Eisenhower was in command of the European Theatre, which also included North Africa.

The new two commands have been separated. Eisenhower remains in command in North Africa and the Mediterranean coast of Italy. Gen. Andrews has taken over command of the U.S. forces in the European Theatre.

The question most people will want to know is under whom command the British Eighth Army comes now that it is pressing on into Tunisia.

The answer, according to an American press spokesman in London last night, is that the division does not affect the Eighth Army at present any more than it affected the British First Army in Tunisia.

General Eisenhower first came to the Eighth Army is certainly not part of General Eisenhower's new theatre. When they come through to join up with the British First Army and the American forces in Tunisia, a new decision may have to be made.

It is assumed that the main effect of the change is one of liaison and organization, as between two American theatres.

Before he came to Europe in June last year, General Eisenhower, who is fifty-two, was in charge of war operations in the Pacific. Before that he was with General MacArthur in the Philippines.

The Major-General, who is fifty-two, was in charge of war operations in the Pacific. Before that he was with General MacArthur in the Philippines.

Forces in the Middle East, in sight of the U.S. Navy.

Reuter.

**Nothing Could Stop Russians**

FROM HENRY SHAPIROV, B.U.P. CORRESPONDENT Moscow, Saturday.

THE Russians have smashed through the Donetz line. Erected by the Germans with all the ingenuity of their best engineers, it was overwhelmed by wave after wave of Russian fighters.

Tonight, those fighters are pushing westwards into the flat lands beyond the great industrial basin.

This is how it happened: The Germans, hoping to stem the tide at the west bank of the river, had massed hundreds of trench mortars there. They had brought up vast quantities of their artillery, and they had sided their machine-guns so that a criss-crossing fire of death could be let loose on any invader.

It all failed to stop the Russians. Red Army advance guards, pushing on from Saks, surprised the German advance guards which had been left on the east bank of the river.

The Russians swept through these German units and by night their main bodies were coming up. With nightfall, the German guns opened up their barrage. The Russians went through it, crossing the river in their tanks and pushing bridgeheads on the western bank.

They held them against counter-attacks, and the main forces of the Russians went on to consolidate the crossings.

**Jump In U.S. Ship Launching**

A NEW U.S. destroyer, the Dashiell, was launched at Kearney, New Jersey, yesterday.

The launch coincided with an announcement by the Office of War Information that merchant ships launched in January showed an increase of 530 per cent. over last January.—Reuter.

**Troops, Trains Shot Up In Daylight**

GERMAN troops, goods trains and army transport were targets for Spitfires and Whirlwind fighters during the daylight raids over Northern France yesterday.

One pilot machine-gunned an army lorry on a side road, and the engine burst into flames.

With a companion he made three separate attacks on two goods trains.

The trains had flak wagons which fired more than 200 shots on two occasions.

About a dozen German soldiers were shot up.

The pilot who made this attack was seen to drop bombs, but because there were civilians in the area he did not drop them.

Whirlwind bombers of Fighter Command were over Northern France in the afternoon, dropping two goods trains approaching each other on the same line.

Between Amiens and Abbeville. He bombed them from 150 feet. The train blew up, two were derailed.

He attacked one of the engines with cannon fire.

Another Whirlwind pilot bombed a goods train on the same line. He bombed them from 150 feet. The train blew up, two were derailed.

He attacked one of the engines with cannon fire.

Two of our fighters are missing.

**U.S. Bombers Destroy 25 Fighters**

TWENTY-FIVE German fighters were destroyed by American heavy bombers during Thursday's bombing raid into North-West Germany.

This was announced by American headquarters yesterday.

The Germans used practically every type of fighter available in the effort to stem the American onslaught.

The first, eight days earlier, on Wilhelmshaven cost three bombers. Twenty-two enemy fighters were destroyed.

**Four More Axis Ships Sunk**

BRITISH submarines have sunk three more of Rommel's supply ships and a tanker in the Mediterranean. A fourth supply ship was left in a sinking condition.

These latest successes, announced by the Admiralty last night, bring the total of Axis supply ships sunk in the Mediterranean to six.

Operations began in North Africa to 50 destroy with 34 "probables."

Night and day with the greatest skill and daring our submarines have been their work against the Axis ships running the gauntlet to Tunisia.

A small enemy tanker and a medium-sized escorted supply ship in the same area were also torpedoed and sunk.

Another small supply ship was attacked by gunfire and repeatedly hit and was left sinking. One of the escorted supply ships was torpedoed and sunk by another submarine.

Another submarine, surfacing close to the tanker, fired a salvo of torpedoes and scored many hits.

These submarines were under the command of Lieut.-Commander J. W. Napier, Lieut.-Commander G. R. Colvin, D.S.C., and Lieut. J. Stevens, D.F.C.

**U.S. And Jap Losses "Moderate" In Sea Battle**

Washington, Saturday.

COL. KNOX, U.S. Navy Secretary, said today that both U.S. and Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands had suffered moderate losses.

A large battle, he added, had not yet developed in the Solomons, but there was every indication that the Japs were getting ready to do something.

Speaking of the European theatre of war, he said, "Hull was making his major effort to get the sea as soon as possible in June last year."

Reuter.

**"BRAZI TROOPS FOR ALGIERS"**

Vichy Radio reported last night that 15,000 Italian soldiers are to leave shortly for North Africa.

**"My home is called the MIRRO HOUSE"**

WRITES MR. GREEN OF THORNTON LODGE, HUNDESFIELD

"I never think of using my soap ration for household cleaning," writes Mr. Green. "My home is always spotless. The secret is Mirro. I use this grand modern cleanser not only for the sink and bath, but for lino, paintwork, scrubbed woodwork and many other cleaning jobs. I save pounds of soap every month. No wonder the family calls it 'The Mirro House.'"

February 7th 12th, 1943. Mr. Green of Thornton Lodge, HundeSFeld, writes: "I have used your Mirro for some time. It is a great help to me. I save pounds of soap every month. No wonder the family calls it 'The Mirro House.'"

**NO COUPONS FOR MIRRO**

THE AMAZING NEVER-SCRATCH CLEANSER

Thomas Hedley & Company Ltd. Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**GERMANS RECAPTURE KEY RIDGE:**

**THREE DAYS' FIGHT TO PROTECT ROMMEL'S FLANK**

FIGHTING desperately to protect Rommel's supply link with Tunis and Bizerta, German troops have retaken Djebel Mansour, the mountain-top south of Pont du Fahs, which the Grenadier Guards and British paratroops captured after a brisk fight on Wednesday.

The Axis forces restored the position only after three days' fierce fighting. The British still hold part of the scrub-covered slopes.

This fighting was part of the general sparring for position which is going on every day.

The enemy, realising that the Allied forces will soon be ready to switch over to the big offensive, have at present a double object.

To delay the Allies' progress, and to dominate the chain of ridges facing Rommel's corridor to the north.

**Giraud's Mission To De Gaulle**

Algiers, Saturday.

The French Commander-in-Chief to complete co-ordination with General de Gaulle is leaving North Africa for London within a few days, says Chris Cunniff, a small enemy tanker and a medium-sized escorted supply ship in the same area were also torpedoed and sunk.

Another small supply ship was attacked by gunfire and repeatedly hit and was left sinking. One of the escorted supply ships was torpedoed and sunk by another submarine.

Another submarine, surfacing close to the tanker, fired a salvo of torpedoes and scored many hits.

These submarines were under the command of Lieut.-Commander J. W. Napier, Lieut.-Commander G. R. Colvin, D.S.C., and Lieut. J. Stevens, D.F.C.

**U.S. And Jap Losses "Moderate" In Sea Battle**

Washington, Saturday.

COL. KNOX, U.S. Navy Secretary, said today that both U.S. and Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands had suffered moderate losses.

A large battle, he added, had not yet developed in the Solomons, but there was every indication that the Japs were getting ready to do something.

Speaking of the European theatre of war, he said, "Hull was making his major effort to get the sea as soon as possible in June last year."

Reuter.

**"BRAZI TROOPS FOR ALGIERS"**

Vichy Radio reported last night that 15,000 Italian soldiers are to leave shortly for North Africa.

**"My home is called the MIRRO HOUSE"**

WRITES MR. GREEN OF THORNTON LODGE, HUNDESFIELD

"I never think of using my soap ration for household cleaning," writes Mr. Green. "My home is always spotless. The secret is Mirro. I use this grand modern cleanser not only for the sink and bath, but for lino, paintwork, scrubbed woodwork and many other cleaning jobs. I save pounds of soap every month. No wonder the family calls it 'The Mirro House.'"

February 7th 12th, 1943. Mr. Green of Thornton Lodge, HundeSFeld, writes: "I have used your Mirro for some time. It is a great help to me. I save pounds of soap every month. No wonder the family calls it 'The Mirro House.'"

**NO COUPONS FOR MIRRO**

THE AMAZING NEVER-SCRATCH CLEANSER

Thomas Hedley & Company Ltd. Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**GIANT SIZE 7D**



















# 'Flak' Failed

## CIVILIANS AT BERLIN A.A. GUNS

THE difference in the efficiency of the Berlin anti-aircraft defenses during the two RAF raids of Saturday and Sunday, January 16 and 17, has been explained by a neutral traveller returning from Germany.

According to him, the weakness of the defenses on the first night reported at the time by the British airman, was due to the fact that the "flak" batteries were manned largely by civilians.

Their failure caused so much indignation among the public that regular batteries had to be brought in the following day.

The RAF bombs severely damaged the Neu-Kölln and Nollendorf areas as well as the neighbourhood of Berlin's main stations, the traveller added.

Work in the Tempelhof area including an aircraft factory, were also damaged.

Traffic was interrupted on several railway lines leading to the centre of the city, the traveller said.

## Shot For Cheering RAF Prisoners

As three RAF prisoners, at New Zealand, got out of a train with a German escort at Liege, they were surrounded by a crowd of Belgian well-wishers, said the Belgian News Agency yesterday, quoted by Reuters.

A German officer fired on the crowd and wounded two people, and a young girl who tried to speak to the airman was arrested.

# "Selfish Interests Are Massing"

## CRIPPS MAKES IT CLEAR

### 'Sun Has Begun To Shine' Premier

"THE sun has now begun to shine and our good cause will not be trampled," said Mr. Churchill in his speech to the New Zealand Division at Tripoli.

"I envisage a time of greater freedom in which all those who stand before me now in passive array will have their part," the Prime Minister said.

## U-Boat Gave Them Lunch

THE STORY OF A GERMAN U-BOAT COMMANDER WHO FOR TWO DAYS CARED FOR THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF A VESSEL HIS SHIP HAD SUNKED, AND WHO SERVED A HOT LUNCH TO THEM, was told yesterday.

The narrator was Thomas Albert Hotcock of Manchester, near Liverpool, now home on leave.

In crossing the Atlantic, Hotcock's ship encountered the great submarine in which 50 convicts were "stowed."

A U-boat torpedoed his vessel at night, and 50 survivors, including women and children, crowded into the lifeboats.

It was then that the U-boat surfaced alongside and took the women and children aboard for two days.

The narrator was told Albert Hotcock's story.

Hotcock's ship encountered the great submarine in which 50 convicts were "stowed."

A U-boat torpedoed his vessel at night, and 50 survivors, including women and children, crowded into the lifeboats.

It was then that the U-boat surfaced alongside and took the women and children aboard for two days.

The narrator was told Albert Hotcock's story.

Hotcock's ship encountered the great submarine in which 50 convicts were "stowed."

A U-boat torpedoed his vessel at night, and 50 survivors, including women and children, crowded into the lifeboats.

It was then that the U-boat surfaced alongside and took the women and children aboard for two days.

The narrator was told Albert Hotcock's story.

Hotcock's ship encountered the great submarine in which 50 convicts were "stowed."

A U-boat torpedoed his vessel at night, and 50 survivors, including women and children, crowded into the lifeboats.

It was then that the U-boat surfaced alongside and took the women and children aboard for two days.

The narrator was told Albert Hotcock's story.

Hotcock's ship encountered the great submarine in which 50 convicts were "stowed."

A U-boat torpedoed his vessel at night, and 50 survivors, including women and children, crowded into the lifeboats.

It was then that the U-boat surfaced alongside and took the women and children aboard for two days.

The narrator was told Albert Hotcock's story.

Hotcock's ship encountered the great submarine in which 50 convicts were "stowed."

A U-boat torpedoed his vessel at night, and 50 survivors, including women and children, crowded into the lifeboats.

It was then that the U-boat surfaced alongside and took the women and children aboard for two days.

The narrator was told Albert Hotcock's story.

Hotcock's ship encountered the great submarine in which 50 convicts were "stowed."

A U-boat torpedoed his vessel at night, and 50 survivors, including women and children, crowded into the lifeboats.

It was then that the U-boat surfaced alongside and took the women and children aboard for two days.

The narrator was told Albert Hotcock's story.

Hotcock's ship encountered the great submarine in which 50 convicts were "stowed."

A U-boat torpedoed his vessel at night, and 50 survivors, including women and children, crowded into the lifeboats.

It was then that the U-boat surfaced alongside and took the women and children aboard for two days.

The narrator was told Albert Hotcock's story.

Hotcock's ship encountered the great submarine in which 50 convicts were "stowed."

A U-boat torpedoed his vessel at night, and 50 survivors, including women and children, crowded into the lifeboats.

It was then that the U-boat surfaced alongside and took the women and children aboard for two days.

The narrator was told Albert Hotcock's story.

Hotcock's ship encountered the great submarine in which 50 convicts were "stowed."

NOW is the time to plan for peace. Certain interests are already massing their forces to fight the plans for a better Britain and a better world after the war.

That warning was given yesterday by Sir Stafford Cripps in his lecture address to Aberdeen University.

I have noticed recently a growing tendency to view the future with a certain degree of hopelessness, and an almost sour disillusion, he said.

The confident expectation which has been expressed very widely over the last three years that we should never return again to pre-war conditions, that there would be no more of the old-fashioned, marked progress, shows signs of weakening, just at the moment when the prospect of the war ending begins to materialize.

Heavies are creeping in, and signs are not wanting that privilege and selfish interests are busily preparing to cast the future in the mould of the past. Nor does this seem to bring any sharp reaction from those who were formerly so confident of future peace.

Indeed, it is almost commonplace to hear the modernized view that "They" will never really impose their will on us, that Britain or a new world.

It is not the language of democracy to say that the masses of the common people are the language of dictation, the language of the common people.

We must put aside all such substance within our democracy, and speak instead of what "We" want and we will do, or insist upon being done.

We must not be deluded by the fact that the masses have much to lose by way of possessions and power. There is an old saying full of wisdom which is apposite. "The devil was sick, the devil would be well."

Apparent agreement in the hour of peril when the whole mass of human power of a country is essential for its very salvation, and all necessarily imply that there will be that same agreement when the time of peril past.

Sir Stafford pointed out that the danger of defeat had been very real, because the old forces of the community had again arisen.

On November 25, 1918, Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, said: "The danger is that the masses of the common people will be the need for higher standards and better living conditions for the common people."

Our business is to secure this, and to secure it for the common people. It can be done. We have the productive capacity if we like to use it, but we must have the interest that power of production is to be used when the war is over.

That is a decision which must be taken now, and it is a simple and a just decision. The time to act is now, and the time to act is now.

By so doing we can make certain that the victory will be ours, and we will stretch out and through the new era of peace as well as those of war.

That is the decision which must be taken now, and it is a simple and a just decision. The time to act is now, and the time to act is now.

By so doing we can make certain that the victory will be ours, and we will stretch out and through the new era of peace as well as those of war.

That is the decision which must be taken now, and it is a simple and a just decision. The time to act is now, and the time to act is now.

By so doing we can make certain that the victory will be ours, and we will stretch out and through the new era of peace as well as those of war.

That is the decision which must be taken now, and it is a simple and a just decision. The time to act is now, and the time to act is now.

By so doing we can make certain that the victory will be ours, and we will stretch out and through the new era of peace as well as those of war.

That is the decision which must be taken now, and it is a simple and a just decision. The time to act is now, and the time to act is now.

By so doing we can make certain that the victory will be ours, and we will stretch out and through the new era of peace as well as those of war.

That is the decision which must be taken now, and it is a simple and a just decision. The time to act is now, and the time to act is now.

By so doing we can make certain that the victory will be ours, and we will stretch out and through the new era of peace as well as those of war.

That is the decision which must be taken now, and it is a simple and a just decision. The time to act is now, and the time to act is now.

By so doing we can make certain that the victory will be ours, and we will stretch out and through the new era of peace as well as those of war.

That is the decision which must be taken now, and it is a simple and a just decision. The time to act is now, and the time to act is now.

By so doing we can make certain that the victory will be ours, and we will stretch out and through the new era of peace as well as those of war.

That is the decision which must be taken now, and it is a simple and a just decision. The time to act is now, and the time to act is now.

By so doing we can make certain that the victory will be ours, and we will stretch out and through the new era of peace as well as those of war.

That is the decision which must be taken now, and it is a simple and a just decision. The time to act is now, and the time to act is now.

By so doing we can make certain that the victory will be ours, and we will stretch out and through the new era of peace as well as those of war.

That is the decision which must be taken now, and it is a simple and a just decision. The time to act is now, and the time to act is now.

By so doing we can make certain that the victory will be ours, and we will stretch out and through the new era of peace as well as those of war.

That is the decision which must be taken now, and it is a simple and a just decision. The time to act is now, and the time to act is now.

By so doing we can make certain that the victory will be ours, and we will stretch out and through the new era of peace as well as those of war.

That is the decision which must be taken now, and it is a simple and a just decision. The time to act is now, and the time to act is now.

By so doing we can make certain that the victory will be ours, and we will stretch out and through the new era of peace as well as those of war.

# 'Winnie's' Warm Greeting

## Described as "unconformist, but heart-learned," was Mr. Churchill's daughter of General Montgomery, on arriving at Castel Benito airport, on his way back from the African-Turkish conferences.

Continued from Page One

## Caucasus Trap Closed

The Russian advance continued played by old troops armed with all day yesterday. By a series of attacks, the Red Army and railway lines to delay the German advance.

North of Kuppang, General Stalin has forced a 30-mile breakthrough, and further south other Russian forces have already broken through the two lines linking Kharkov with the Germans in the Donbas.

Samuel Gurevich, Reuters's correspondent in Moscow, said last night, that the Russian offensive shows no signs of slackening, even after the capture of a new 20-mile advance, are today less than 100 miles from Kharkov.

They are closely co-operating with General Vatutin's troops, who are driving the wedge between the south-western front of the Kharkov front and the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Throughout Friday night the Russians continued to batter the German lines, and to threaten German communications and throwing their winter "luc" into confusion.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

Further north, the right wing of General Reiter's forces is making a strategic thrust towards Byelorussia, the German stronghold in the main border point between the Russians and the Germans.

# Berlin "Smashed Up"

## A Monarchist Peace Plot In Rome

SURPRISING light on the new purge in which Mussolini sacked Ciano and Grandi was thrown by a curious message circulated by the German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau in Sweden.

This said that the elimination of Ciano from the Cabinet was regarded as a move against Monarchist influences in the Government.

The message carries a Rome date of February 6, and the S.T.B. originates in Berlin, since the agency is expressly designed for the spreading of messages favourable to Germany.

It is the reliable diplomatic circles in Stockholm received reports which partly confirm the message.

These were to the effect that Ciano and Grandi had demanded Mussolini should withdraw from active politics, but the trio could have been heard for peace with the Allies.

When the Germans heard of the scheme they intervened and threatened that German troops would march into Italy immediately if the plan were carried out.

Badoglio's attachment to the Royal Family in Italy is well known.

BADOGGIO'S GUARDS He has been in such obvious sympathy to Mussolini that he has found it expedient to maintain guards for himself and to keep out of Mussolini's way.

Grandi, too, is very close to the Royal Family. Such purges had taken place in the past, and many of the men who had been removed had been in office for many years.

Even in Fascist circles in Rome years ago it was explained that the warm relations between leading Fascists and the Royal Family were founded on the former's realization that it would be the Royal Family who would nominate Mussolini's successor.

It might well be possible, therefore, writes a Fascistic correspondent, that the three men were with the object of setting up a new dictatorship which would be founded on the monarchy rather than on Fascism, and which would be based on the power of the King.

A Berlin commentator explained last night that such purges had taken place in the past, and many of the men who had been removed had been in office for many years.

Even in Fascist circles in Rome years ago it was explained that the warm relations between leading Fascists and the Royal Family were founded on the former's realization that it would be the Royal Family who would nominate Mussolini's successor.

It might well be possible, therefore, writes a Fascistic correspondent, that the three men were with the object of setting up a new dictatorship which would be founded on the monarchy rather than on Fascism, and which would be based on the power of the King.

A Berlin commentator explained last night that such purges had taken place in the past, and many of the men who had been removed had been in office for many years.

Even in Fascist circles in Rome years ago it was explained that the warm relations between leading Fascists and the Royal Family were founded on the former's realization that it would be the Royal Family who would nominate Mussolini's successor.

It might well be possible, therefore, writes a Fascistic correspondent, that the three men were with the object of setting up a new dictatorship which would be founded on the monarchy rather than on Fascism, and which would be based on the power of the King.

A Berlin commentator explained last night that such purges had taken place in the past, and many of the men who had been removed had been in office for many years.

Even in Fascist circles in Rome years ago it was explained that the warm relations between leading Fascists and the Royal Family were founded on the former's realization that it would be the Royal Family who would nominate Mussolini's successor.

It might well be possible, therefore, writes a Fascistic correspondent, that the three men were with the object of setting up a new dictatorship which would be founded on the monarchy rather than on Fascism, and which would be based on the power of the King.

A Berlin commentator explained last night that such purges had taken place in the past, and many of the men who had been removed had been in office for many years.

Even in Fascist circles in Rome years ago it was explained that the warm relations between leading Fascists and the Royal Family were founded on the former's realization that it would be the Royal Family who would nominate Mussolini's successor.

It might well be possible, therefore, writes a Fascistic correspondent, that the three men were with the object of setting up a new dictatorship which would be founded on the monarchy rather than on Fascism, and which would be based on the power of the King.

A Berlin commentator explained last night that such purges had taken place in the past, and many of the men who had been removed had been in office for many years.

Even in Fascist circles in Rome years ago it was explained that the warm relations between leading Fascists and the Royal Family were founded on the former's realization that it would be the Royal Family who would nominate Mussolini's successor.

It might well be possible, therefore, writes a Fascistic correspondent, that the three men were with the object of setting up a new dictatorship which would be founded on the monarchy rather than on Fascism, and which would be based on the power of the King.

A Berlin commentator explained last night that such purges had taken place in the past, and many of the men who had been removed had been in office for many years.

Even in Fascist circles in Rome years ago it was explained that the warm relations between leading Fascists and the Royal Family were founded on the former's realization that it would be the Royal Family who would nominate Mussolini's successor.

It might well be possible, therefore, writes a Fascistic correspondent, that the three men were with the object of setting up a new dictatorship which would be founded on the monarchy rather than on Fascism, and which would be based on the power of the King.

A Berlin commentator explained last night that such purges had taken place in the past, and many of the men who had been removed had been in office for many years.

Even in Fascist circles in Rome years ago it was explained that the warm relations between leading Fascists and the Royal Family were founded on the former's realization that it would be the Royal Family who would nominate Mussolini's successor.

It might well be possible, therefore, writes a Fascistic correspondent, that the three men were with the object of setting up a new dictatorship which would be founded on the monarchy rather than on Fascism, and which would be based on the power of the King.

A Berlin commentator explained last night that such purges had taken place in the past, and many of the men who had been removed had been in office for many years.

Even in Fascist circles in Rome years ago it was explained that the warm relations between leading Fascists and the Royal Family were founded on the former's realization that it would be the Royal Family who would nominate Mussolini's successor.

It might well be possible, therefore, writes a Fascistic correspondent, that the three men were with the object of setting up a new dictatorship which would be founded on the monarchy rather than on Fascism, and which would be based on the power of the King.

A Berlin commentator explained last night that such purges had taken place in the past, and many of the men who had been removed had been in office for many years.

Even in Fascist circles in Rome years ago it was explained that the warm relations between leading Fascists and the Royal Family were founded on the former's realization that it would be the Royal Family who would nominate Mussolini's successor.

It might well be possible, therefore, writes a Fascistic correspondent, that the three men were with the object of setting up a new dictatorship which would be founded on the monarchy rather than on Fascism, and which would be based on the power of the King.

A Berlin commentator explained last night that such purges had taken place in the past, and many of the men who had been removed had been in office for many years.

Even in Fascist circles in Rome years ago it was explained that the warm relations between leading Fascists and the Royal Family were founded on the former's realization that it would be the Royal Family who would nominate Mussolini's successor.